Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859. VOL. 32. NO. 14.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

OUR ALLIE.

Romping, playful little creature;
Rosy cheeks, and eyes of blue,
Lovely thou in every feature,
Was there ever such as you?

Could we ever live without you,
Who would else our cares beguile?
You make happy all about you,
Laughing, chatting all the while.

Dearest Allie! how we love you,
In your innocence so wild,
Is there aught we prize above you?
Pretty, darling, sweetest child!

Playing pranks from morn till night,
Singing cheerfully all the day,
Shedding rays of purest light,
Driving all of gloom away.

Of trouble thou dost little dream,—
May it never come to thee;
Glide still gently on life's stream—
Unruffled let the current be.

W. J. M.

WELCOME TO SPRING.

We have seldom met with a more exquisite poetic effusion than the following "Welcome to Spring," by one of our most popular lady writers:

Spring is coming, with her flowers.
And her sunshine, and her showers;
Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
Hear the little bees a-humming!

Bursting buds and crimson roses,
Each the happy truth discloses;
Spring has come to deck the bowers,
Spring is laughing thro' the flowers.

O'er the hill tops bleak and bare,
Softly floats her golden hair;
And the blue sky pensive seems,
As a maiden when she dreams.

Gentle zephyrs softly tread
Round pale winter's icy bed,
Singing old familiar lays
Of the happy by-gone days.

And the little birds are singing.
Hark! their merry notes are ringing;
Ah! what melody doth float
From each tiny warbler's throat!

Rosy, dimpled, smiling Spring,
What a world of joy you bring!
Every heart with transport greets you,
And to linger long entreats you.

LECOMPTON STATE CONVENTION!

TRIUMPH OF THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

Gov. Packer Repudiated.

PROTECTION IGNORED—REVENUE TARIFF APPROVED!

THE THIRTY MILLION CUBA PROJECT COMMENDED!

THE NOMINATIONS!

Correspondence of the Repository and Transcript.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1859.

Harrisburg has been thronged for several days. Collectors, Surveyors, Post Masters, Contractors, and their swarms of hangers-on have been here by platoons to regulate the Locofoco party. It was of little consequence who should be nominated for the State offices to be filled; for but little hope is entertained of the success of the ticket; but it was important to Mr. Buchanan and his office-holders that his Kansas, Free Trade and Cuba policy should be endorsed, and to that end the efforts of the faithful were directed.

When the delegates came here fresh from their constituencies, a very large majority were in favor of conciliation, union and harmony—they were willing to allow differences of opinion on dangerous, questions and lend their best energies to consolidate the party and give it success, if possible. But this did not suit Buchanan and his adherents. We are within one year of another Presidential nomination; and at the cost of utter defeat, Pennsylvania must be kept in the leading-strings of the South.—If the Convention had been free from Presidential interference, there would have been harmonious action between the Buchanan and anti Buchanan wings. A platform free from offence to either would have been adopted—and Packer would have been endorsed generally, and the party would have started in the coming contest apparently united, at least, and could have made an earnest struggle to redeem the State. But Mr. Buchanan seems to be consistent only in the unmingled bitterness with which he pursues those who do not yield blind obedience to his administration, and he preferred to stand, with the empty bauble of an endorsement, upon the wreck of his party, to seeing that party united and vigorous and acknowledging other gods than himself.

The national office-holders changed the whole currention. I counted some twenty of them—commencing with Collector Baker, and Naval Officer McKibbin, and ending with Billy McMullin, chief shoulder-striker for the 4th ward. In addition to these, a cloud of contractors and expectants were on hands, all demanding the special endorsement of Lecomptonism and the other leading features of Buchanan policy.—The anti-Lecompton men were choked down from the very outset. They tried to make the delegates face the music by a direct vote for President of the Convention, but that did not accord with the instructions from Washington, and that important post had to be filled by a committee. Again, when the committee on resolutions had to be chosen, the anti-Lecompton men demanded that the delegates from each Senatorial district should select one member of the committee, so that there should be a fair expression of the sentiment of each district, but that also was voted down. Hon. Arnold Plumer, who has a son in office under Buchanan, was made the permanent President. His speech, on taking the chair, had been prepared for him in a caucus of office-holders, and, not being familiar with the hand-writing, he read it with extreme difficulty. But he did the work of the administration without faltering. He packed the committees and did the bidding of his masters as if he had been well used to the whip.

But even a packed committee on resolutions could not be brought to swallow the platform of the office-holders without much hesitation. They were in private session over two hours before they could all be whipped in, and while they were out the Convention had several speeches. One was delivered by a lad named Snowden—an office-holder, of course, and the son of an office-holder. He declared himself for nailing the flag of Democracy to Lecompton, Cuba and Free Trade—was opposed to conciliation or compromise with traitors. He was followed by Hugus, of Somerset, who gave the boy some wholesome advice and brought down the house frequently by his happy hits. He stated that if the policy laid down by Snowden prevailed, the delegates would have done themselves and the State more credit by giving to the poor the money they were expending to come to Harrisburg to nominate a ticket. This speech pretty effectually silenced the insolence of the office-holders, and no one could be got to defend their policy. Finally Professor Gardener, the soap-man, who vends his goods on the streets and cracks stale jokes to the boys, was prevailed upon to entertain the convention. He opened in a speech approving the National Administration generally and his soap in particular, and commended both to the favorable consideration of the public.

After a secret session of over two hours the committee on resolutions reported. They first declare their "unabated and full confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of James Buchanan"—next endorse, in the broadest terms, his Kansas policy, commend his Utah campaign and Indian Wars—next the great question of Protection is dodged by declaring in favor of the "protection of iron and coal and the industrial interests of the State, *within the scope of a Tariff for necessary revenue!*—next the purchase of Cuba is commended, which is an approval of the startling proposition of the President to take $30,000,000 for that purpose, when the treasury is utterly bankrupt and a heavy national debt loaded upon us—next Senator Bigler is endorsed for betraying the people of the State on the Tariff and on the Kansas question. At this stage of the proceedings, the anti-Lecompton men found that the office-holders had determined that Gov. Packer must be totally ignored, for his name did not appear in the resolutions. Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That we approve the State policy of Gov. Wm. F. Packer. His just exercise of the veto power has been fearless and Democratic, and his administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth and the execution of the laws, commands our commendation.

It will be seen that the Packer resolution did not refer to Lecompton or any of the other issues upon which the office-holders and Gov. Packer split; but simply endorses his State policy. Even this small boon was not in the Washington programme. A knot of Collectors, Marshalls, Post Masters, &c., councelled behind the Speaker's chair, and the resolution must be voted down; and forthwith the edict went forth and was obeyed. Lamberton, Hugus and others stood up boldly and warned the majority of the fatal consequences of attempting to disgrace the State administration when its only crime was *a consistant devotion to the principles which elected Mr. Buchanan;* but madness ruled the hour, and the resolution was lost, 84 to 37. Douglas, Sansom, Stahle and Myers, of your Senatorial district, all voted with the majority. Sansom, though an avowed anti-Lecompton man, is one of Mr. Buchanan's post-masters; Douglas is an ultra Lecomptonite and voted consistently; and Stahle, of Adams, is a candidate for Senator next fall. It is worthy of notice that the first man who voted against the resolution, endorsing Packer, was Mr. Acker, of Schylkill, *who was pardoned by Gov. Packer last summer and thus saved an imprisonment for Libel!*

Mr. Collins offered the following resolution, which the President of course ruled out of order:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Republican wills elect their ticket next fall by 50,000 majority.

The Convention then renominated Hon. R. L. Wright, of Philadelphia for Auditor General, by a vote of 89 to 27 for Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, and a few scattering. Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin, was re-nominated for Surveyor General by acclamation. Mr. Wright is just suited to the emergency—just the man to be defeated, for nobody will regret it particularly but himself; but Major Rowe is in bad company, and the inevitable defeat that stares him in the face threatens him also with positive dishonor. His opposition to the Lecompton policy of Buchanan has been freely and boldly avowed, and he cannot stand upon the office holders' platform, when all his associates have been ignored and insulted, without adding disgrace to disaster. The defeat he cannot avoid—it is not his fault that the party cannot elect him; but he can save his honor and his self-respect—will he do so?

Look out for a lively campaign. Last fall, the anti-Lecompton men were merely inactive; now they are putting on their armor to carry the war into the office holders' camp. Forney's Press has the following significant notice in the same issue that reports the proceedings of the Convention:

"It becomes the good men of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by the recent Administration Convention at Harrisburg, to take immediate steps to resist and rebuke that act of insolence and oppression. And we have no doubt this will be speedily done."

The Harrisburg State Sentinel (Gov. Packer's organ) has the following:

"The next number of our paper will open up a *new chapter* in its history. We have taken off our coat for the *war*, and intend to carry it even to the very threshhold of the *Lecompton Camp!* The time-honored principles of Democracy *must* be preserved; and the glorious old flag of our party snatched from the hands of the *Traitors* who have already well nigh despoiled it of its glory. Let the *true* NATIONAL DEMOCRACY of Pennsylvania put on the armor and gird up their loins for the great struggle, for it will be a contest between Right and Error, Patriotism and Treason.

I also enclose you the leader in the Sentinel of the same date, which, coming from what was once undoubted Democratic authority, will startle and arouse the Democracy of Pennsylvania. No one doubts the success of the People's State ticket by from fifty to one hundred thousand!

SCRIBE.

From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.

THE DISORGANIZERS' CONVENTION.

Last week we said, "Patience! the veil will soon be lifted, and then we shall see."

Well, we *have* seen. That which was then with us a mere apprehension, a vague shadow of impending evil, is now reality, not only palpable, but terrible.

Federal influence has overshadowed the capital of Pennsylvania; the Democratic party has been basely betrayed.

The State Convention which assembled here on Wednesday last, ostensibly to act as the organ of Democratic sentiment, proved faithless to its mission; and, controlled by a will superior to its own, instead of counselling union and harmony, boldly declared for schism and war.

Its only object seems to be the deification of James Buchanan; and, that accomplished, as they vainly supposed, by the adoption of a string of fulsome resolutions overflowing with craft and falsehood, they flung down the guage of battle to the anti-Lecompton wing of the party, and hurled their anathemas against the State Executive and every other democrat who refused to accept the test, and bow the knee to Baal.

This guage of battle we accept. We regret the necessity which forces us into the strife, but cannot see this ruthless attempt to strike down our party and our principles without making an effort to avert the blow and prevent the catastrophe. Nor will the effort be a feeble one on our part—for, whatever may be our strength, we are engaged in a just cause, veterans in war, inured to toil, and unappalled by danger. A phalanx like ours is invincible—and when the scurvy array of beggars, who carry over their heads the disorganizing banner of Buchanan, shall be scattered like chaff before the common enemy, our ranks will remain unbroken, and the banner of Democracy will float over us untarnished and untorn.

We have said it. We accept the guage of battle thrown down by the disorganizing Convention of the 16th. We can have neither association nor sympathy with traitors.

The Convention on the 16th did not represent the Democratic sentiment of Pennsylvania. It merely represented Mr. Buchanan and his policy. It was, in reality, a meeting of Federal office holders, their friends and dependents. The Custom House, the Navy Yard, the Mint, the Post Office, in Philadelphia, and the small post offices out of it, poured in their delegates; and these, added to the number of silent partners in government contracts, and hungry expectants, composed the bulk of the majority, and governed every movement.

From the degree of ferocity displayed in consummating their sanguinary purpose, this assembly of delegates might aptly be termed a "Slaughter-House Convention." For their perfect obedience to his commands, the President owes them an immense debt of gratitude. How jubilant the old President's heart will be as he glances over the proceedings, and sees the determined spirit in which his injunctions were obeyed.

But let him not rejoice too soon. His satellites have accomplished much—they have distracted the Democratic party—but they have not yet beaten it.

They tried the same game in Illinois, and failed. There the federal office holders were to a man arrayed against Douglas and the Democratic party. An office holders' State Convention was held, and candidates put into the field on the Lecompton platform. Money from the public treasury, aid in every shape from Senators and Cabinet officers was extended to the disorganizing faction—but the Democracy of the State was true to principle and Mr. Buchanan and his office holders were overwhelmed. So it may be here. So it *will be*, if the Democracy of Pennsylvania, like the Democracy of Illinois, will be true to principle and shake off from its shoulders the federal administration.

There is much to encourage us in an effort to rescue the party from the peril in which bad men would place it. The consciousness of being right, and the knowledge that nothing but a square cutting loose from the federal administration will preserve our principles and save us from annihilation as a party, ought to nerve us for the contest and inspire us with hope of present, and certainty of future success.

It is not our purpose to speak of individuals in the late Convention; but we cannot let the occasion pass without declaring that the conduct of the presiding officer, whose white locks and reverend appearance gave hope of better things—was characterized by the grossest unfairness. If he was chosen for that purpose, he played his paart well; otherwise he disgraced the position both by the utter ignorance of his duties and his want of equity throughout.

The Adjournment of Congress--What was, and what was not Done.

The extremely mixed nature of our dispatches from Washington, at the close of the session on Tuesday, utterly prevented any intelligible idea of what had really been accomplished—In common with many of our contemporaries, we understood that the passage of the Post Office Appropriation bill with its increase of the rates of postage, had been received, but we are glad to find that we were in error. It was upon this bill instead of upon the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, that Mr. Broderick revolted, and the whole thing went by the board.—The following bills were passed:

Military service: appropriates	$15,500,000
Naval service: appropriates	10,500,000
Indian service: appropriates	1,797,368
Pension service: appropriates	unknown
Lighthouse service: appropriates	530,000
Isthmus (Panama) Mail service	364,000
N. Ocean Mail from Charleston to Havana	200,000
Diplomatic and Consular	1,047,745
Expense of Investigating Committees	10,000
Miscellaneous	amount very large

The Tariff bill was killed by the presistent efforts of Mr. Phelps, of Mo., Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who insisted upon carrying out the wishes of the President, at all hazards, and by the bucking down of the Pennsylvania Democrats—suffering the Treasury Note bill to pass. The Cuba thirty million scheme lies dead upon the Vice President's table, while the Homestead bill was smothered in the Senate. The franking privilege is not abolished, and not a single measure of reform has been adopted. The President's formal demand that he be clothed by Congress with power to send troops to Mexico, to Central America, &c., to protect American interests and upon any of Transit Routes that may at any time be obstructed, was not even considered by either House. The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was killed in order to secure votes for the Treasury Note bill, and thus President Buchanan swallows all his indignation and and pledges in regard to reform, and leaves Pennsylvania and the Post office Department to struggle on as best they may, because Northern Democrats on the one hand, and the South on the other, respectively demanded and refused to concede each other's interpretation of Democratic principles.—*Buff. Express.*

A correspondent of the San Francisco National, writing from the mines, relates the following singular incident:

"The continuous formation of gold in this region is not unfrequently maintained by men who have practical observance of results which favor such assumption. Recently a common axe was dug up, having probably lain for five years in the red earth which is common to this region, and its entire surface exhibited fine gold deposited upon it; the iron was, of course, very much rusted. It is asserted by able analytical chemists, that gold can be obtained from all the earth and rocks found within the gold belt. The future of California, as a mineral country, is no longer problematical, the exhaustion of placers only is removed to a long period, while the development of gold in so many of the geological formations seems to determine the fact that it is only a question of time when science will be the assistant to the present rude methods, and the operations be conducted upon principles that are positive in their results.

A CUTE YANKEE.—Early one morning the scholars of one of our district schools were agreeably surprised to find upon the outside door, "No Scule," and the most of them made preparations to enjoy the holiday, not dreaming but that it was a genuine order.

It appeared, however, that a roguish youth, a lover of mischief more than his books, had written in large letters the joyful news. "No Scule" was the notice posted up—the idea we understand, but the spelling was bad. The afternoon brought all together, and in the stern visage of the master enough was seen to convince us that all was not right, and now came the tug of war.

He soon ordered the boys to appear before his presence, and one by one, criticised our spelling, as far as the word school was concerned. They stood the test until the hero, with comic phiz, made his apperance, who, with confidence, distinctly said—

"S-c-u-l-e."

The master took him by the collar, and with a joyful expression at the success of the ruse, laid on the birch right merrily.

There is no fortune so good but that it may be reversed, and none so bad but it may be bettered. The sun that rises in clouds may set in splendor, and that which rises in splendor may set in gloom.

Agricultural.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

BONE DUST.

MR. EDITOR:—Much has been published of late in our agricultural publications in commendation of *bone dust*, as a manure. I have no doubt that it will, upon a fair trial of its merits, be found fully to merit the eulogiums bestowed upon it. In one of his recently published works, Mr. C. W. Johnson has fully demonstrated the value of the article, and remarks, in substance, that the experiments hitherto made for the purpose of testing the value of bone manure, for agricultural purposes, have been most successful on soils composed mostly of dry and light sands, chalk, limestone, light loams, and peat. In some few cases its application to wet, heavy lands, has been productive of excellent results; but this has rarely occurred, and only, perhaps, when the season was remarkably dry. In this country, it has been customary to mix the crushed bones, or dust, with earth in the proportion of fifty bushels of the former to five loads of the latter, or forty bushels to five loads of dung. When it is to be applied to lands long depastured, and in which the quantity of vegetable matter is abundant, no previous fermentation of the bones appears to be essentially necessary. The more decomposable humus a soil contains, the more readily and efficiently will the bones act. In applying this species of stimulant, no definite or precise rule can be laid down; very much depends upon the quantity to be applied in order to reinstate and establish the vegetative energy of the soil. Situation and soil must be considered, and the quantity graduated, as nearly as may be, by the demand. The following suggestions, however, it may be well to consider.

In all cases, and under every possible modification of circumstances, the finer the bones are, the more immediate and apparent will be their effects. Crushed bones act upon the soil for a period proportionate to their size. In the *Farmer's* (London) *Gazette*, it is stated that "On turnips, oats, barley and wheat, the quantity applied has been from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; on pasture land from 25 to 40 bushels of bone dust, in the spring. The best mode of application to hoed crops, is by the drill, with the seed. In most European countries, so highly is this manure esteemed that, after having exhausted almost every other source of supply, recourse has been had to the battle fields for them, and vast quantities of human bones have been exhumed and appropriated to the wants and uses of agriculture."

It has been customary, of late, in some sections, to dissolve the bones in sulphuric acid, before applying them, and many who have tried the experiment, speak of this mode of application as preferable to all others. It seems, from a recent publication, that a Mr. P. Davis, of Milton House, near Pembridge, Hertfordshire, England, has asserted before the "Agricultural Monthly Council," that with reference to the suggestions of a Mr. Pusey, relative to applying bone dust previously dissolved in sulphuric acid, in union with compost instead of water on the turnip crop, that he can continue his idea, having manured two acres with only thirteen bushels of bone dust, dissolved in twenty-seven pounds of acid, and one hundred and fifty gallons of water. It was permitted to stand twenty-four hours, the liquid being subsequently mixed with three cart loads of coal ashes, and then applied to the soil after the lapse of a week, after which period it was too or three times stirred. The results of this application was "a fair crop" from a piece of land "rather poor," and without any other stimulant. The cost was 12s. 9d. per acre.

Bones are a phosphate of lime; in other words, they are composed chiefly of lime and phosphoric acid. When broken or ground and placed in the soil, they are, by the action of humidity, speedily reduced to a state of incipient decomposition, and the original elements of which they are composed, are thereby liberated to form new combinations in the great circle of revolving nature. By this means, the phosphoric acid is set free in the form of a gas, and the lime left in a caustic state, deprived of its neutralizing acid. These two substances are then left to give rise to the powerful and luxurant vegetation which invariably springs up and clothes the surface of the soil wherever bone manure in any of its modified forms is applied. There are probably few principles in nature more potent or powerfully energetic, than phosphorous in all its forms and states of existence and we have consequently formed the opinion, that phosphorous, in conjuction with the lime—it may be in the state of phosphoric acid gas—is the chief or principal cause of the vigorous and redundant developments of vegetation which succeeds the application of bones, as a manure, to the soil. We advise every person to save all the bones that accumulate around his establishment and apply them to his lands and crops.

B.

REMARKS.—The easiest, and we think the more economical plan of applying bones to the soil, would be in our opinion, merely to get them crushed and ground very fine, then to sow them broad-cast over the land, or mix in compost. Bones are a more powerful stimulant to all crops than any other manure of equal weight and bulk. Farmers should by all means gather all the bones on their premises, and by no means permit "bone gatherers" to prowl around their yards and farms, gathering and sending them off to Europe. As well might we permit them to take away our manure-pile, as allow a *more valuable article* to be abstracted from our homesteads.

J. B. G.

THIEF CORNERED BY A HORSE.

A young man named Adam Bokehart was detected loitering around the Michigan Central depot yesterday, and watched, under the suspicion that he intended to steal. The suspicions were correct, as he was seen to appropriate a couple of fox skins, and being pursued, was compelled to take to his heels. He dodged around among the cars and buildings, and was in a fair way to escape, when he happened upon an antagonist whom he little suspected.—This was an old white horse belonging to the premises, whose main peculiarity is a natural acidity of disposition, which inclines him to use his teeth, like an overgrown tiger cat.—When the thief approached he made a savage spring at him, and drove him into a shop near by, where he kept him cornered until the pursuers secured him. It is proposed to invest the old horse with a detective's star in honor of his achievement in thief taking.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows concerning the Sickles and Key affair:

"I fear the incidents preceding this truly melancholy tragedy, are but an illustration of the demoralized condition of the fashionable society here. It is not an uncommon thing for for men and women holding the very highest position, to be the subject of scandal as well-founded as that of Mrs. Sickles and Key.—Among the names thus used are those of foreign ministers of the highest class, the wives of Senators and Representatives, and other equally distinguished of both sexes. It may be well said that if the *elite* at the Federal Capitol are thus shameless of the licentiousness, and so regardless of the common decencies of even outward morality, it is well for the country that the basis of society is less cultivated and more humble.

THE LINSEED OIL LADY.—The Boston Traveler gives the following bit of Washington gossip:

"Mrs. P. ——, of New York, the wife of a linseed oil manufacturer, wore to the Napier ball, diamonds valued at $100,000, and lace worth $11,000. Her heavy tiara and necklace were wholly composed of diamonds, and her breast plate was of diamond leaves. She stood 'knee deep' in old chenuch lace, an Italian fabric of exceeding delicacy, the secret of the manufacture of which has long been lost. It fell over blue silk from her knees to her feet, and also in graceful folds over her bosom. The lady sat during the whole of the evening by a window opening from a side room into the dancing hall, in a position where the light could fall favorably upon her opulence. But she did not dare to enter the crowd, for fear that the lace might be injured or the diamonds ravished from her person.

There are still flying rumors of a deliberate intention on the part of Mr. Key's friends and relatives to avenge his death in a summary manner. The Keys have always been noted as a high toned chivalrous race, overflowing with courage. The quarrel with Midshipman Sherburne by one of the brothers some years ago, which ended in his death was produced by the most trivial cause, arising from the discussion of the relative speed of a steamboat.—Sherburne was very averse to fight, but was forced into it. Upon the ground after Key was shot, Sherburne advanced and proffered assistance, at the same time proffering his hand. Key contemptuously and indignantly refused it, saying—"I spurn you in death."

Mr. Sickles married his wife when she was sixteen years of age. He took her to England with him when he was Secretary of Legation at London under Mr. Buchanan, introduced her to the Queen carried her to the Continent and introduced her into the most fashionable society. Mr. Sickles loved her with great devotion, and lavished all his means upon her. They lived in elegant style, occupying a house of $3,000 rent. Mrs. Sickles rode in a splendid carriage, with outriders, wore jewels to the value of $5,000, and seemed to want nothing that she did not have.

"That's the rock on which we split," as the man said to his wife, when asked to rock the cradle.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but live for it.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 1, 1859

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

☞We clip the following call from Forney's *Press*, of Monday week, for a Convention, signed by one hundred and twenty-seven prominent anti-Lecompton Democrats residing in different sections of the State. The signs of the times portend a lively campaign. Look out for lots of fun:

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capitol on the 16th of March;

To resist the high-handed attempt of the Federal Administration to dictate political creeds to the people;

To protest against the war of a consolidated Federal despotism upon State sovereignty and State rights;

To reassert the great principle of Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories, as in the States—non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States;

To re-endorse the old-fashioned creed of the Democratic party, repudiated and trampled under foot by men claiming to represent the party;

And, finally, to proclaim our unfaltering confidence in Wm. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, who has been assailed and proscribed because he refused, at the bidding of Federal dictation, to betray the trust, desert the principles, and falsify the pledges of the Union State Rights Democracy.

☞The above call for the Democratic State Convention, spontaneously agreed upon, (in order that a great wrong should be instantly punished,) was only signed by those on the spot or within hail. Such of our friends as desire to sign the call will please send their names to the office of the *Press*.

Since the call was first issued in the *Press*, there have been several hundred more names of prominent Democrats attached to it.

St. Clair Township.

Amon the gratifying results of the late Spring elections, we are happy to state that old St. Clair Township, which has been wavering for a few years past, has turned up all right. The differences between our friends there have all been healed, and our future success in the County is no longer doubtful. We carried our ticket there, on Friday week by an average majority of *fifty-six!* and for Constable, Thomas W. McCreary beats H. B Mock, who is looked up to as a leader in that Township, the snug little majority of *nine-two!* So we are informed.

This is well done for old St. Clair, and throws all the *boasts* of our friend John Alstadt, Esq., and several others from that Township, who so *knowingly* prophesied that they would hereafter carry that Township, to the winds! So mote it be!

RICH!—The *Gazette's* article last week, headed the "opposition dividing!" That means the Packer men of this State calling a convention in opposition to the Buchanan convention, of a couple weeks ago. Truly, Locofocoism is in a sad plight in old Pennsylvania, and throughout the whole North. But read the *Gazette's* article if you want to laugh.

Rev. Sam'l Barnes, the new minister of the Methodist congregation in this place, will preach in that Church on Sabbath next.

SPLENDID INK—that bottle presented to us by Messrs. J. M. Barndollar & Son, of Bloody Run. It is clear, black and lasting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Republican triumph in New Hampshire is very complete. But this victory was not achieved without a struggle.—It became known at an early day that Democracy intended to recapture New Hampshire if possible. Large sums of money were sent thither from Washington, active canvassers were employed, a thorough but quiet organization was affected, and, to appease the people, the ultraisms of Buchananism were repudiated. But all these things were of non-effect. The people were not caught napping; and the result is as follows:

Majority, of Governor about	3500
Representatives—Republicans	199
Democrats	127
Senators—Republicans	8
Democrats	4
Council—Republicans	4
Democrats	1
Congressmen—Republicans	3
Democrats	0

This is a sufficiently emphatic record.

The Legislature of New Jersey on Thursday elected John C. Ten Eyck, Republican United States Senator from that State, to succeed Wm. Wright, Locofoco. Mr. Ten Eyck is about forty-six years of age, residing at Mount Holly, Burlington county, is a lawyer, and ranks high in his profession. In political sentiments he is represented as decidedly Republican.

The Late State Convention.

The members of the Convention held at Harrisburg on the 16th of March were elected, with a few honorable exceptions, by the agents of the Federal Administration. The gentleman who presided over it has a son in office; the chairman of the first committee also has a son in office; and the active members of the body were either dependants of the Federal Government in this city or in other parts of the State. Conducted under such auspices, the responsibility of the Convention rests not with the people, but with the office-holders. No men could know public opinion better; no men were more keenly alive to the expectations and wishes of the Democratic party. They could have placed themselves on a high vantage ground they could have reasserted principles that would have ignored individual criminations and ambitions, and have set an example to other States; but, while this object was as plain to their eyes as it was elevated and noble, they allowed themselves to be controlled by their thirst for revenge alone. The President of the U. S. having accomplished the ruin of the Democratic party, (so far as a single individual can do so,) has determined to prove to the country, that with the power which remains to him he can use its organization in Pennsylvania to punish all who have resisted his fatal policy, and to leave behind him a legacy which, while it must dishonor his own name, will, unless immediate counteracting steps are taken, fill our happy Commonwealth with Lasting dissensions. It is intended by this demonstration to prove that the Charleston Convention is to be controlled by the same influences; for if a public opinion so notorious and so well defined as that which surrounds us can be misrepresented, it will be an easy achievement to take possession of a national body, from which heretofore our principles and our candidates have been announced. This is the main purpose sought to be accomplished by the despotic and scandalous conduct of the adherents of the Administration on the 16th ult., The question now presents itself, whether the Democrats of Pennsylvania are ready to submit to this dictation. They have seen their intrepid Chief Magistrate, Gov. Packer, traduced and proscribed because he could not desert the principle which elected James Buchanan, and which elected himself, notwithstanding his devotion to the interests and honor of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding his conscientious and courageous hostility to odious special legislation, and notwithstanding the marked ability with which he has discharged his official duties. They have seen this Convention of hirelings, intent upon degrading their noble old party into a mere eulogist of James Buchanan and Senator Bigler, with the certainty that it is thereby destined to inevitable defeat. The Convention ignored the great national platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, and thus placed itself beyond the pale of the national organization of the party. With a full knowledge of the disasters which have been inflicted upon the Democracy by the false and fatal policy of the National Administration, and of the fact that the masses of our State regard it with unutterable loathing, they have attempted to tie around the neck of the party a millstone that threatens to sink it deeper in the political ocean than plummet ever sounded. Are the Democrats of Pennsylvania willing to submit, at the mere bidding of pensioned satraps, to have their fame blighted and their political prospects blasted for years, by endorsing all the infamies of this Administration—its proscription of the gallant Douglas, and hundreds of other true Democrats throughout the Union; its repudiation of the pledges of 1856; its gross violation of the usages of the party in Illinois and elsewhere; its subserviency to the South and arrogance to the North; its despotic doctrines as enunciated in the Washington *Union;* its treachery to the people of Pennsylvania on the question of the tariff; its jobbery and corruption in coal agencies, live-oak contracts, navy yard abuses, and post-office printing? Are they prepared to have the *party* made the scape-goat upon which the sins of recreant and faithless servants shall be placed, that it may be cast out into the wilderness for destruction? Will they insult the intelligence of the people by proclaiming in public their approval of men and of measures that in their hearts they deeply abhor? Will they, to gratify the vanity, the ambition, or the malicious hatred of Mr. Buchanan, endorse insincere praises of his political vices, and strike down those who have honestly and manfully resisted them? Will they tamely submit to a continuance of the official despotism of which they have already seen so many bitter fruits? We do not believe it; for we trust that it will be resisted by a great outpouring of the indignation which exists in the manly bosoms of the honest Democracy of the State against the miserable tyranny which persistently seeks to control and misrepresent them. Let the chains forged by the gold of the National Treasury be broken. Let the honest sentiments of the people be expressed in tones that will reverberate throughout the Commonwealth, against the corruptions that would rob the nation—the tyrannies that would enchain her—the miscreants that have misrepresented her, and the faithless officials who have betrayed her. Let the glorious banner of Democracy be rescued from the disgrace which subservient courtiers would imprint upon it, and from the humiliation and defeat which they have invoked; and let the honest voice of the party speak out in favor of an honest platform.—*Forney's Press.*

The Adherents of the General Administration in Session at Harrisburg.

The indifference of the people to the Convention of the adherents of the General Administration, which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, was the result of a double feeling of contempt for its managers, and a full fore-knowledge of its policy. Nobody expected decent, much less Democratic, action. The great body of the delegates did not come to reiterate principles, but to earn wages. They did not vote the wishes of the people, but thanks to their masters. They had mostly been elected as office-holders, or by office-holders; and although they might have averted defeat from a great party by some unexpected concession to truth, they dared not to perform an act of magnanimity, which, while it would have won for them the applause of a surprised and gratified people, would have lost them their places, and the smiles of an Administration which now stands a reeking infamy before the nation.—Having performed their work, and returned to their official haunts, or fled to Washington as the only place where they can find a welcome, let us look for a moment at some of the things they have done.

A fair translation of the resolutions (adopted by the Convention, and published in another column,) relieved of all surplusage, would make them read about as follows:

1. That the General Administration, standing as it does before this nation, covered with disgrace and convicted of reckless recreancy to political principle, and of conduct destructive of public morals, *must* be, and is hereby, sustained by the dependants of the aforesaid Administration.

2. That this Administration *must* be supported in the teeth of its outrages upon the people of Kansas, and in the face of its monstrous expenditures in Utah.

3. That the President *must* be applauded for his views on the tariff question, though all aid to our languishing interests was defeated by his creatures in the Cabinet and his echoes in Congress.

4. That the Paraguay expedition is right because inaugurated by an Administration under which the most of us hold office, or expect to hold it.

5. That under the Administration plan of corrupting a civilized Government and insulting a united people, we can acquire Cuba, and degrade ourselves: and, *therefore*, the acquisition of Cuba is righteous.

6. That the new overland and Isthmean routes to the Pacific are an achievement of superfine statesmanship, costing millions of money, and offering scarcely any facilities to either passengers or mails.

7. That our idea of Popular Sovereignty is to attack all who really advocate it, and to say that we are in favor of it ourselves.

8. That inasmuch as the General Administration sets so shameless an example of fraud and favoritism, we are not in favor of that example being followed in our own State.

9. That Senator Bigler, being the embodiment of the genius, integrity, and consistency of the Federal Administration, and particularly hostile to jobs of every kind, (especially all jobs relating to the post-office blanks,) we endorse him as eminently worthy of support and confidence.

The action of the Convention on the resolution in regard to Governor Packer was a delicious dessert after such a course of "funeral baked meats" as the above. Three persons, one of them a small dependent on Federal bounty head, and another an eager office-hunter from Northampton, where the leaders in this wretched scene. Such assaults on the integrity of Governor Packer, by a set of hacks in and out of office, who are silent over the infamous malpractices of those in power at Washington, and full of applause of the men guilty of these crimes, show how utterly debased any organization must become that has no guiding star but submission to Treachery. We really congratulate Governor Packer that he received the only positive compliment from the Convention. A body that so flagrantly defies the popular will only taints a good man by its suspicious eulogy. The two candidates nominated—Mr. Rowe, of Franklin, for Surveyor General, and Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, for Auditor General—are worthy and upright men. Mr. Rowe has acted as Surveyor General for the last two years and a half, and has done his whole duty ably and faithfully.—Mr Wright closes his career as a State Senator from Philadelphia with the present session. His honesty is wholly bribe-proof, which is a great deal to say in these times. But the Convention should have selected standard-bearers more deserving of the rites of sacrifice. Why tie men like these to the stake? The Administration at Washington proceeds, it would seem, upon the theory that it is not victory, but victims, which the Democracy requires, and therefore, Messrs. Rowe and Wright must take the chances of war. We trust, if they shall choose to stand upon this platform, they will announce the fact before the cars have started. Let us have no more jeggling.—*Forneys Press.*

MORE GOVERNMENT PLUNDER.

In addition to the startling disclosures made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the abuses prevailing in the Navy Department, we have the unanimous report of the Committee of investigation of the accounts of the Superintendent of Public Printing. This report was made to Congress, and exposes a system of corruption and unblushing robbery exceeding anything heretofore existing. We give the following summary of the report:

They say that the books are so negligently and loosely kept that it is impossible to arrive at any definite knowledge of the business done in the office. The accounts, in some instances, appear balanced when such is not the case, and considerable sums have been collected on the same, under the direction of the present Superintendent. The certificates issued for engraving and lithographing do not agree with the accounts kept by the parties who did the work. They exhibited their books, and swore they had been paid for all the work done; their books show the amount received by them, yet it appears that certificates were issued to several parties for greater amounts than appear on their books. In one case the difference is $10,000, in another over $6000, the difference being against the government. The paper accounts do not agree. Several hundred reams are unaccounted for. The committee say:

"The fact then appears to have been a singular fatality about the books and accounts connected with these matters. Few of them could be explained, and none entirely satisfactory. They unanimously report that the facts show conclusively that there existed a combination for compelling all contractors to pay their way for contracts; that this was the general belief among contractors; and the payment for contracts, either in the way of a loan, a commission, or per centage, was general.—The contractors found it necessary to employ certain agents at Washington to attend to their business, and pay them largely before they got work. As a general thing, they say they did not know that Seaman was interested in the matter, but it was certain that they got no work until after they employed particular parties.

The contractors were all led or forced to employ the same agents, although they had no previous acquaintance with them. The paper contractors employed a public printer to act as their agent, for which they paid about three and a half per cent. The printer employed a clerk to do a little work, at a yearly salary of one thousand dollars, while the printer received, for doing nothing, from six to ten thousand dollars per annum. Engravers and lithographers found it to be their interest to employ the public printer to act as agent to look after their interests, and receive the money to be paid.

The committee report that they traced between $35,000 and $40,000 into his hands, some $10,000 in others, and about $30,000 direct to Mr. Seaman, most of which last sum was given by way of loans, and is still remaining unpaid. A small portion was paid by contractors direct, as a percentage.

The committee found two or three agreements to pay money direct for contracts, two in favor of Mr. Seaman, and one in favor of the printer, but found one including the largest sum by reason of the refusal of one of the paper contractors. In a second case the money was paid, not to the printer, but to other parties not known to the witness. As to the third contract, for 20 per cent. on account of lithographing, the committee could not ascertain whether it was paid or not.

The combination referred to existed for all contracts going through Mr. Seaman's office.—The committee say, the testimony in the case forces them to the conclusion that some intimate and confidential relation existed between Mr. Seaman and the principal parties involved, and they were not ignorant of the action and interests of each other.

From the facts found, the Committee feel constrained to submit the following resolution for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That A. D. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, has been guilty of improper and illegal practices in the discharge of his official duty, and in violation of the provisions of the act approved the 26th day of August, 1852, creating the office of Superintendent, and defining the duties thereof.

Resolved, That the testimony in this case be certified to by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and sent to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

THE SICKLES' CASE.

Early in the session of the Criminal Court yesterday the counsel retained by Dan'l E. Sickles, charged with the murder of Philip B. Key, came into court and requested permission to inquire through the Court from the District Attorney when the Grand Jury would be ready to send down the bill of indictment against their client, in order that arrangements for setting a day for the trial might be made. A presentment had been made several days ago, and they were desirous to know when it would be followed up by an indictment.

The Judge replied to counsel (consisting of Messrs. Stanton, Chilton & Magruder, and Ratcliffe, accompanied with Mr. Sickles, Sr., father of Dan'l E. Sickles) that it was not in his power to answer the question, as the subject had not yet come within the cognizance of the Court, and laid altogether in the discretion of the District Attorney, who was the only proper judge of the time when to send up indictments, and that therefore any motion on the subject at this time could not be entertained. The Court very rarely interfered with the District Attorney in these matters.

The District Attorney was unable to see the propriety of the gentlemen's motion. He had already privately apprised the counsel for Mr. Sickles on the subject, but could not certainly inform them when an indictment would be found.

About noon the Grand Jury came into court, and, amongst several other indictments, handed in one against D. E. Sickles for murder. At two o'clock Messrs. Stanton and Clinton returned into court and again addressed Judge Crawford, saying that they understood an indictment had been found against their client, and, as his consel, claimed the constitutional right of a speedy trial. If the District Attorney was not ready to try the case, it was his duty to give his reasons why, so as to enable the Court to judge of the sufficiency of those reasons. Mr. Stanton concluded by proposing Monday next for the opening of the case.

Mr. District Attorney Ould thought the gentleman a little hasty in coming into court within an hour or two after the finding of an indictment and insisting on the appointment of a day for trial. It was the practice of this court to leave that matter to the District Attorney, who, as a sworn officer, was presumed to act in view of his official responsibility. In reply to Mr. Stanton's proposal of Monday next, whereon to commence the trial, he could merely say that he would not then be ready, and would not, unless compelled by the Court, give his reasons why. Whilst he fully acknowledged the right of the party to a speedy trial, he did not admit that under that right, if an indictment were found against a party on Thursday, the prosecuting officer is compelled to begin the trial on the following Friday, or the next Monday. He had no desire to deprive Mr. Sickles of any of his rights or to keep him in jail, but the earliest day he could fix for the trial would be Monday week, the 4th of April. He had no such object as to keep Mr. Sickles in jail, but to see that the ends of justice are served.

Judge Crawford reaffirmed his statements of the morning as to the latitude of discretion accorded by the practice of the Court to the District Attorney in determining the proper time for trials, and had only, within his recollection, departed from it in a single instance, and that was in granting the continuance of a case to the next term.

The trial of Mr. Sickles is therefore set for next Monday week.

We understand that the delay which appears to have arisen in finding a bill in this case grew out of the circumstance that the Grand Jury had not, until Wednesday last, ceased the examination of witnesses in reference to the connexion of another party than Mr. Sickles with the offence.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mr. Michael Walsh, a well-known democratic man about town, met with a violent death yesterday morning, in the upper part of the city. He had apparently fallen down the steps of a cellar; but he had been robbed, and there are suspicions of foul work. Mr. Walsh was once a member of the Legislature and of Congress; he edited several short-lived newspapers in this city, the chief of which was a radical print called the Subterranean. He was a radical opponent of teetotalism, and looked upon grog-shops as "the nurseries of democracy." He was intoxicated when last seen alive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The oldest man in Pennsylvania, a Mr. Sweeny, over whom has passed 122 winters, died in Butler county, in this State on the 29th of February.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

It is relied upon that the crisis of democratic unity has at last come, and the body, heretofore one, is now two. There are several reasons for this attitude of determination on the part of the dissenters which could not well be stronger. The horoscope of 1860, and the Charleston convention, is already cast, and it requires no prophet to say what will happen then and there. The shade of ultraism on the subject of Executive despotism over the territories, which now prevails in the Administration, is to deepen steadily hereafter until the contest of 1860 has passed away. The President and Cabinet will go farther and farther that way as the Charleston convention approaches. Every candidate looking for its honors will do precisely the same thing.—Southern presses—whether located in northern cities or not—will blow louder and longer on the doctrine of endless slavery under the constitution, as expounded in the recent ten hours' debate in the United States Senate, by every Southern Senator, which catalogue includes Bigler, Bright, Fitch, &c.

Now it is not to to be wondered at that no small number of men who value their principles, whether mistaken, held or not, should, in the northern States, look on this prospect with feelings of intense loathing. If nothing else could move them to retrace their steps, the prospect for themselves might and should move them. Ultimately there are to be no postmasterships or consulships to bestow on the wrecked of this political voyage; and when these fail, when these fail, where shall the advocates of the slave trade, and of executive despotism and eternal slavery for the territories, find rest for their feet in all the north. Self-preservation thus urges a step now while it is time, and before the party, once so powerful, shall have sunk beneath the load imposed from its central power, and so cheerfully shouldered by the Harrisburg convention.

We will not believe that self-preservation alone impels this revolt. There are men of vigor and honesty enough to more independently, we doubt not, and if they differ as a body from the political organization now in the ascendant in these States, they may actually and really differ. We welcome an independent and genuine party, whatever its doctrines—if those doctrines are sensible and sensibly maintained. This new democratic party has not yet given us its entire platform, and as to the positive side of its doctrine, we do not know what we shall be compelled to say. Its negative declarations are more easily foreshadowed, and for so so much it is easy to say that there are no dissenters from such opinions.—The whole country demands that the doctrines of the Cabinet, the Senate majority, and of the President, as now engaged in the service of these two, are fit only to be put down. Let all join in putting these down, and as the baleful blackness settles away toward Charleston, let us kindle as much light as possible hereabouts, to the end that that particular policy of evil may not come back to rule over us again.

From the Juniata Sentinel.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

It is with pleasure that we perceive by the annexed communication, which we copy from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the name of our esteemed fellow townsman, Hon. JAMES M SELLERS, mentioned in connection with the office of Auditor General. No man in the State possesses superior qualifications for this responsible station. A proper discharge of the duties of this office requires men of sound practical sense and judgment. These qualities Mr. Sellers possesses in a very eminent degree. We do not believe that the name of any gentleman in the State would add more strength to our ticket than that of Mr. Sellers, and political policy, as well as regard for public interest point to him as the proper person.

Another consideration is the claims which this section of the State has for the office, and we recommend this to the Convention. We believe we have never had a candidate for the office of Auditor General from this section of the State. Let our claims be regarded, and the people will unite in support of Mr. Sellers with unanimity and cordiality, and will bear ample and honorable testimony to his personal worth and eminent fitness for the position it is proposed to assign to him. Let us have him as our candidate, and it will awaken an enthusiasm throughout the whole State that will *tell* with effect in October next.

Annexed is the *Inquirer's* communication, to the truth of every word of which we bear record:

To the Inquirer:—The opponents of the present Administration will soon meet in Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Auditor and Surveyor General, and as the nominees of the Convention are likely to be elected by a majority of the people, it is time that we look around for the most suitable and available candidates to place in nomination.

Among those spoken of in connection with the nomination of Auditor General, we have heard the name of the Hon. James M. Sellers, of Juniata County, mentioned. This would be a capital nomination. Mr. Sellers was twice elected Prothonotary of Juniata County on the Whig ticket, when the rest of the Democratic ticket succeeded, and in the fall of 1854, he was elected by a large majority, by the American-Republicans to the State Senate. In both these positions, as well as in every other he has occupied, he has acquitted himself well and ably, and with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He possesses every qualification for the post of Auditor General, and his nomination would, no doubt, not only satisfy all the elements of the Opposition in the State, but be ratified by

THE PEOPLE.

W. O. Hickok, of Harrisburg, has received a patent for an improved machine for cutting hay and straw.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour dull—sales of superfine at $5,37½, and extra at $6,50a6,62.—Rye flour firm at $4,37, and corn meal at $3,87½. Wheat dull, small sales of red at $1,50a1,60, and white at $1,75a1,85. Rye has declined to 96 cents. Corn also lower—sales of yellow at 87a88 cts. Oats worth 54a55 cts. Cloverseed dull at $5,25a5,50. Flaxseed wanted at $1,75.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Sales of Howard street flour at $6,25. Wheat drooping. Corn firm—white advanced to 77a79c.; yellow to 83a85c.—Provisions dull.

MARRIED.

On the 20th day of February, at the foot of a steep hill, in St. Clair Township, by Abraham H. Hull, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL CRISSMAN to Miss ELIZABETH CLAYCOMB, both of St. Clair tp.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., Mrs. ELLEN SCHELL, consort of Hon. Peter Schell, of Schellsburg, Pa., in the 71st year of her age.

This estimable woman is deserving of more than a mere passing notice in her decease.—She was a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of western Pennsylvania, Mr. —— Statler, and lived in her youth amidst the scenes incident to border life. She was married to Hon. Peter Schell in 1806, and discharged the duties of a kind and affectionate wife and mother for 53 years. She was a friend to all and was universally beloved; and, during her whole life, she deservedly enjoyed the highest esteem, not merely of her friends and relatives, but also of the entire community in which she lived. She was a member of the German Reformed Church from her youth, and always adorned her profession of piety by a consistent life. Her last illness she bore with her usual patience and fortitude, never murmuring, at the dispensation of Providence, but meekly submitting to the will of God. She committed herself to his mercy in Christ, and trusting to the efficacy of that blood which flowed from Calvary, gave herself up into the hands of the Saviour and expired, leaving a life of evidence of her acceptance with God, as an overflowing fountain of comfort to her family and friends, who mourn her death.

Long will the community in which she lived, and the church of which she was a member feel their loss in her departure; long will the aged husband feel disconsolate, and long will her children fondly cherish the memory of their affectionate mother and monitor in the Lord; but we trust that what may be their loss is her eternal gain. Virtue and religion were her ornaments in life—peace and hope her comforts in death. H.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic goods, wares and Merchandise of Bedford County, for the year 1859.

	Class	License.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster, Manspeaker & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Reed & Minnich,	13	10 00
John Alsip,	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly,	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Bilyard,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer & Co.,	14	7 00
A. Ferguson & Co.,	14	7 00
A. L. Deffibaugh E. H.	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger E. H.	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
John B. Furney,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey Distillery,	4	15 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May Jr.,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Henry S. King.	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowery,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,	14	7 00
Jacob Feckler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore Jr.,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wayde,	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas Distillery,	4	25 00
West Providence Township.		
Jacob Barndollar & Co.,	13	10 00
James M. Barndollar & Son,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robison,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
A. J. Snively,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
John H. Schell,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John Walter,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	14	7 00
C. W. Ricketson,	14	7 00
G. R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
Abraham Bechhoefer,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office, in Bedford on Saturday the 7th day of May next.

LEVI AGNEW,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1859.
April 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

AUDIT.

JACOB RIFFLE'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the Exceptions filed to the account of J. C. Riffle Administrator of Jacob Riffle, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Administrator, will meet the parties interested at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 2fst day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all who see proper may attend. FR. JORDAN,

April 1, 1859. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Elizabeth Mixel, late of Snake Spring Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber living in said Township for settlement.

PHILIP RITCHEY,

April 1, 1859.-* Adm'r.

Notice to Creditors, Heirs, &c.

ESTATE OF JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.—The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to distribute the fund in the hands of Mrs. Mahala Wemmer, administratrix of the estate of James Wemmer, dec'd, hereby notifies the creditors, heirs and all parties interested in said estate, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday the 15th day of April, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY.

April 1, 1859. Auditor.

FOR RENT!

THE Store Room and Dwelling House now occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the first of June next. H. D. PEUGH.

April 1, 1859

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata township, dec'd, to wit: Catharine, Peggy, Maria, Susanna, Betty, George, Henry, John, William, Philip, and Jacob Hoover, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the first Monday, 2d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto, set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1859.

Attest, SAMUEL H. TATE,

WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff. Clerk.

March 25, 1859.

GEORGE P. ABBEY. JOHN A. NEFF.

ABBEY & NEFF.

No. 308 North THIRD Street, (*three doors above Vine,*) PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD HARDWARE STAND.

(ESTABLISHED TWENTY FOUR YEARS.)

Every description of *Building, Mechanical, Farming and Household HARDWARE*, is now in Store, and will be offered at the lowest market prices, to *Cash* and prompt *Six months buyers*. Nails at Manufacturers prices for Cash.

Orders from new customers will receive strict and accurate attention, and all goods sent from this house will be as represented.

☞*Country Merchants*, on their next visit to our city to make their Spring purchases are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock and Prices before Purchasing.

March 25, 1859.-3m

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 23d of April next, that certain lot of ground late the property of Philip Weisel, dec'd, situate in the corner of John Street and "Watsons addition" containing 77 feet in front on John street and running with the public road 200 feet to an alley.

TERMS: 1-3 to remain in the lot for the use of the widow, one half the balance at the confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage. Possession given immediately.

ABRAHAM WEISEL,

March 25, 1859.-d Guardian.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the last will and Testament of Daniel Bussard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SPARKS,

March 25, 1859. Exor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

B. H. WALKER, Adm'r.

March 25, 1859. St. Clair tp.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Emanuel Bassler late of Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to them immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER,
DAVID BOYER,

March 25, 1859 Exors.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Mattress making, and will make and repair husk and hair mattresses, on the shortest notice.—He has had several years experience in the business, and will warrant his work to give general satisfaction. Orders respectfully solicited. He may be found at all times at his residence in the East end of town. YACHEL BRENGLE.

March 25, 1859.-c

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUEL tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.-z

Save Costs!

I have left my Books, Notes, &c. in the hands of R. D. Barclay, Esq., for collection, All persons interested will call upon him without delay in order to save costs.

MICHAEL BANNAN.

March 25, 1859.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.-1y

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Heltzell, administrator of Jacob Heltzell, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, next, where all persons interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

March 18, 1859. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Daniel Shock, Administrator of Samuel Cartright, of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 29th day of April, next, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

March 18, 1859. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN McCREARY,

Juniata tp., March 11, '59. Adm'r.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the account of David Patterson, John Mower, and John P. Reed, assignees of Christian Stouffer, has been exhibited and filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, and that the same will be allowed on the — day of May next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

S. H. TATE,

March 11, 1859.-* Proth'y.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the will of Frederick Smith, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. SMITH,
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,

Feb. 25, 1859.* Executors.

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Casimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

STATEMENT and report of Wm. F. Moorhead Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1858 till the 1st day of April, 1858.

DR.

To cash from P. Smith on account,		$3 00
do	H Nicodemus, for bran,	50
do	G Blymire, for rye,	1 00
do	John P Arnold, for flour,	2 75
do	Mrs Harmon, for corn,	45
do	J W Lingenfelter, for corn,	45
do	Simon Naus, for buckwheat,	80
do	Joseph Tate on account,	4 50
do	W T Chapman, "	2 25
do	A J Sansom, "	1 50
do	Rush & Henderson, "	6 18
do	D Johnson, at decease,	5 00
do	John P Reed, for corn,	45
do	Simon Cook, for calf,	4 50
do	Dr Compher, for corn,	45
do	A Perrin, for rye,	1 00
do	Dr Reamer, on account,	2 50
do	H Nicodemus, for rye,	2 43
do	H Lentz. "	2 00
do	A Middleton, "	1 00
do	S Dickerhoof, for flour,	6 00
do	L Agnew, "	1 00
do	For Pig,	1 00
		$50 71

CR.

By cash paid G Weidel, on account, in full,		$ 43
do	Mrs Adams, for knitting,	1 00
do	J W Beeler, for salt,	5 75
do	J Bolinger, for Brooms,	50
do	Mrs Croyle on account,	1 20
do	S Reighart, for marketing,	1 50
do	J Bowser, for salt,	5 25
do	I Imler, for apple butter,	4 50
do	J Forney, for baskets,	80
do	John Rysling, for apple butter,	1 25
do	S Cook, for Beef,	7 15
do	D J Shuck, for salt,	2 50
do	F Friend, for bacon,	3 60
do	Isaac Imler, for dried fruit,	3 00
do	W Lysinger for shoemending,	75
do	A Hull, removing pauper,	1 00
do	H Naugle, do	50
do	T Oldham, do	50
do	H Ickes, do	50
do	Isaac Lipple, on account,	5 00
do	Keiser, hat for pauper,	75
		$47 93
By cash to balance,		2 78
		$50 71

STATEMENT and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County from April 1st 1858, till 1st January, 1859.

DR.

To cash paid for grain, flour, &c., from sundry persons up to January 1st, 1858, $108 15

CR

By cash paid for brooms,		$ 60
do	H Stiffler for apples,	37½
do	H Peck for plaster,	8 50
do	Chimney Sweep,	1 00
do	Wm. Herring for toll,	40
do	Dr Anderson for seed corn,	2 50
do	J Edwards for altering stock,	1 50
do	Cruder for basket,	62½
do	H Sellers for white washing,	2 62½
do	Mrs Cuppet for dried fruit,	1 00
do	Wm Bowles stage fare for sending pauper to Chambersburg,	3 50
do	A Herman for boiler,	62½
do	Wm Bowles for horse hire,	37½
do	John Taylor for tar,	12½
do	Joshua Shoemaker, for mutton,	37½
do	Mixell for beef,	72
do	Mrs Koontz for fruit	1 50
do	Expenses to Coalmont,	2 00
do	Mrs. Harkleroad for fruit,	1 50
do	Sipes for beef,	2 40
do	Liquid Camphor,	25
do	J Williams for basket,	25
do	J Harkleroad for potatoes,	2 00
do	White and Black on account,	87½
do	German for work at race,	5 25
do	Wm Herring for toll,	50
do	German for work at race,	5 20
do	Expenses to Hopewell,	1 25
do	P Ritchey for mutton,	1 60
do	do for fruit,	37½
do	S Vondersmith on account,	96
do	Diehl for straw,	84
do	Morgret for scantling,	40
do	D Shuse for lime,	1 00
do	Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do	Ritchey for mutton,	90
do	Mrs Hammond for brush,	50
do	Expenses to Cumberland	1 50
do	P Little for straw,	1 00
do	Dr Harry for lard,	2 61
do	Axe bought at sale.	75
do	John Meloy for rye,	22 50
		$81 41
Balance due Poor House,		23 74
		$108 15

STATEMENT of the Poor House mill, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.

DR.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buck Wheat.	Mixture.
Am't of toll grain bro't in, as per mo. report,	361½	227½	45¼	49	6
Bought of J Snider,	20				
do P Clark,	50				
do W Ritchey,	28½				
do John Meloy		30			
Amount,	460	257½	45¼	49	6

CR.

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on account for work done in repairs to mill, house, &c., &c.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.	Mix.
Am't used in P House,	383	20	24	34	
Horse feed,		79½			
Hog feed,		21	5½		4
Sold sundry persons	85	166½	13¼	15¾	1
Amount,	468	287	42¾	49¾	5

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also, the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the no. of out-door paupers, supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
1858.								
January,	2						32	18
February,	2	1		1			33	18
March,	4	5		1			20	19
April,	2	1					21	19
May,	5	1					24	20
June,	1	1			1		24	20
July,	2	1		1			25	20
August,	2	1					26	21
September,	2				1		25	22
October,	3				1		28	23
November,	3	2			1		29	24
December,	3			1			30	25
	31	13		4	3	1	293	249

making an average of 45 per month of whom 5 are colored. There are, also, 3 who are blind, 11 insane, 3 confined to bed—there are also, 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the the above.—Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county, one of whom has since been brought to the Poor House. 448 way-faring persons were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 22 were Americans, 311 Germans, 98 Irishmen, 14 Englishmen, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians, 2 Scotchmen and 1 Welshman.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm of and garden from April 1st, 1858, to January 1st 1859.

85 dozen wheat, 300 bushels ears of corn, 10 bus. of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of tomatoes, 12 bushels of onions, one ditto small, 6 bushels of parsnips, 20 tons of hay, 5 loads of corn fodder, 2000 heads of cabbage, 6 barrels of kraut, 3 barrels of cucumbers, 225 pounds of wool, 3 beef hides, 8 sheep skins, 1 calf skin, 5 calves, 320 pounds of mutton, 60 pounds of veal, 2188 pounds of pork, 560 pounds of lard, 1153 pounds of beef, 85 pounds of tallow, 428 pounds of butter 20 pounds of hard soap, 11 barrels of soft soap.

Live stock on farm.

2 horses, 71 sheep, 7 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 32 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Feed for Stock.

12 tons of hay, 25 bushels ears of corn.

Articles manufactured in House by matron.

59 shirts, 14 chemises, 18 pair mens' socks, 5 pair womens' stockings, 4 pair children's do., 20 womens' dresses, 1 childs do., 9 sheets, 20 pillow slips, 10 bed ticks, 2 bolsters, 22 aprons, 8 pair of mens' drawers, 8 pair of mens' pants, 3 shrouds, 5 sun-bonnets, 2 vests, 2 round jackets, 1 coat, 4 womens caps, 15 comforts, 12 towles, 4 table cloths.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of April, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, 1859.

GEORGE ELDER, [L. S.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [L. S.]
ATTEST— JOHN AMOS, [L. S.]
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

REPORT of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of January, 1859.

DEBTOR.

To amount received from Collectors, as follows:

From Jacob Nicodemus,	$51 92
do P H Shires in full,	24 64
do Robert Elder in full,	18 05
do Elias Gump, in full,	44 41
do Josiah Bruner,	131 50
do John Dasher,	25 00
do Jacob Evans in full,	28 89
do Henry Eguiph, "	59 94
do John Sparks, "	36 99
do Simon Beard	75 00
do John Furry,	62 27
do Jacob Smith in full,	110 85½
do Adam Barnhart in full,	156 21
do John Osborn, "	165 20
do *Samuel James,	175 88
do Henry Rose,	135 00
do Johnathan Feightner in full,	118 42
do Alexander Davis in full,	92 56
do Nathan Hurley in full,	115 99
do John B Zook, "	96 04
do Noah Tipton,	77 00
do Wm Carnell in full,	184 24
do Philip Cuppet,	151 00
do Abraham Morgan in full,	118 67
do Wm Masters in full,	98 14
do Daniel Horn in full,	40 71
do James Smith,	177 72
do Amos Ash in full,	79 24
do Isaac M Imler in full,	123 60
do Simon Beard,	195 00
do Henry S Fluck,	129 10
do Daniel Shuck,	92 44
do Jacob Reighart,	103 36
do John Shoemaker,	66 00
do John Morgan,	48 00
do Henry Horn,	85 43
do George F Steel,	48 58
do Michael Bone,	47 60
do Wm Cornell,	23 00
do A Smith,	17 75
do Christian Felton,	30 00
do *Thomas Ritchey,	21 50
do Emanuel Statler,	20 00
do John Smouse,	50 00
do Wm Kirk,	36 20
do Jacob Hanks,	65 84
do Isaac Pressell,	25 48
do John Fluck,	125 00
do Thomas H Horton, judgment,	124 06
	$4064 47½

*Since paid in full.

CREDIT.

B F Harry store bill & m. attendance,	$107 02
Mrs Exline keeping out-door pauper,	6 00
D Helsel bringing pauper,	7 17
Jacob Dunkle for wheat,	20 12½
J H Rush due on settlement,	3 43
James F Linn keeping out-door pauper,	5 00
James F Linn do do	4 00
T R Gettys one quarter's salary,	6 25
T R Gettys do do	6 25
John Mower balance on B Bender,	6 20
N Lyons balance on bill of goods,	17 73
John Eshelman bringing pauper,	2 70
B F Horn for lumber,	8 25
S Shuck & Co for bill of goods,	44 72
Jacob Barndollar for shingles and goods,	27 70
Dr G W Anderson for wheat,	25 00
Jacob Mortimore for beef,	18 42
Job Mann, Esq. part of check,	37 51
John R Jordan repairs at mill,	9 00
Mrs Exline for support of out-door pauper,	7 50
A Gilson for oats,	6 25
J Miller for shoemaking,	3 00
Jacob Reed bill of goods,	23 04
E Bedell bringing pauper,	3 70
Laban Johnson, donation,	12 50
do do	12 50
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	29 53½
James M Barndollar,	79 79
Henry Shaffer,	33 61
J C Kiser money borrowed,	111 00
Isaac Lippel goods,	4 14
Henry Fluck bringing pauper,	4 37½
B F Harry salary and bill of medicine,	51 50½
Michael Conrad,	33 00
T R Gettys 1st quarter's salary,	6 25
Samuel Brown bill of goods,	21 82
do do	35 10½
J A Blackburn for Bacon,	10 71
J A Osborn burying out-door pauper,	7 00
Michael Bannon part of bill rendered,	25 00
Nehemiah Fiegle boarding pauper,	6 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	5 00
do do	4 00
Samuel Way balance of check,	83 09
Lucas Saupp for straw,	3 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	4 00
Simon Nycum,	47 76
Jacob Biddle paid check in full,	27 30
Henry Moses part of check,	25 00
Jacob Barndollar, do	25 00
do do	20 00
do Interest on judgment,	48 00
Wm F Moorhead,	24 00
David Over printing,	65 73
John Miller shoemending,	5 25
T R Gettys making out and distributing duplicates,	30 00
Wm Spidel repairing mill irons,	5 00
Mrs Exline, donations	6 75
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	41 50
B W Garretson for coal and bringing pauper,	32 00
John Arnold store bill,	16 04½
Daniel B Bolger exculing orders,	4 45
B F Harry balance on quarter's salary,	22 62½
Michael Bannon bill rendered,	25 00
Thomas Daird shearing sheep,	5 34
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	13 14
Wm Leary, for use of Poor House,	20 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill rendered,	55 13
J Biddle for apple butter & dried apples,	12 25
Wm F Moorhead 2 quarter's salary,	90 00
Elwood Harmer balance of check,	145 00
James Crisman issuing orders,	8 00
Mrs Wm Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
J F Linn, support as out-door pauper,	30 00
S H Tate assignee of Sansom & Gephart,	48 35
Michael Ritchey, 28¼ bushels wheat,	25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,	2 43
John Long attending Luke Eager,	11 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,	8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,	20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,	19 00
G W Householder removing pauper,	4 20
James Werts Bill of Lumber,	35 00
T R Gettys 1st qr's salary,	6 25
Adam Dibert one Bull,	41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,	7 45
Alexander Gilson for oats,	5 00
S D Broad work at forebay,	6 00
Stephen Seigle keeping pauper,	20 00
William Leary use of Poor House,	15 00
Simon Mixell for beef,	6 83
John Long expense of two paupers,	11 51
Isaac Mengle Jr Beadstead and coffin,	5 15
Peggy Davis, check & interest dated Aug. 1, 1852,	67 65
Wm Hartley for bacon,	20 16
Michael Weisel wheat and barrels,	9 25
Michael Halterbaum beef and bacon,	36 56
Lewis Statler for coal,	42 08
Dewalt Hershberger for bacon,	23 67
John Bridaham brick and crockery ware,	3 98
Frederick Mench for pine and trimming grape vine,	2 02½
Frederick Mench for veal,	6 03
do rye,	5 66
do straw pine and apples,	2 68
do mutton,	3 12
B W Garretson amt. over paid,	19 70½
M E Barges work at race,	5 00
Henry Sellers for work,	6 75
John Shaffer apples,	4 00
James Naugle bringing pauper,	2 50
S D Broad hanging master wheel,	5 00
Wm F Moorhead part of check,	28 00
Dewalt Hershberger for beef,	9 99
Jacob Mortimor, for beef,	8 66½
Isaac D Earnest do	7 76
William Milburn making coffins,	9 00
Edmund Bedell bringing pauper,	4 30
S D Broad work at forebay,	48 00
T W Horton, bringing pauper,	1 50
T W Horton justice & constable fees,	2 00
T R Gettys 1 qr's salary,	6 25
T W Horton keeping panper,	16 50
M E Barges work at mill,	7 50
Philip Clark wheat,	40 62½
Jacob Snyder wheat and corn,	30 00
J W Scott beef,	4 40
Frederick Naugle applebutter,	6 37½
David Dibert applebutter,	10 00
Frederick Naugle bacon and vinegar,	6 81
Daniel Snyder do	5 50
Jacob Larn do	5 50
Dr F C Reamer's half years salary,	30 00
David Walter am't overpaid on duplicate,	6 78
Mrs Mary Moorehead services as matron,	12 00
Lawrence Jamison part of check no. 12,	35 00
B W Garretson for coal,	18 00
Meyers & Benford bill printing,	44 53
Samuel Brown part of check,	10 00
John Arnold do	25 00
Mrs Mary Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
John Rimby repairing kitchen,	1 50
Samuel Defibaugh for beef,	46 00
Thomas Murray part of check,	60 00
Anthony Whit medicine for self,	5 00
William Gillespie amt. over paid,	1 19
Thomas McCoy bill of bacon,	6 20
Robert Fyan bill of goods,	44 00
Jacob Reed & Co.. do	82 33
William Moorhead part of check,	22 10
Job Mann Esq., check in full,	40 95
Henry Conrad serving executions,	2 62
George Blymire stone coal, & tin ware,	45 24½
Jeremiah Akers money refunded,	1 25
Elias Gump do	20 88
George Elder half year salary,	20 00
T R Gettys quarters, do	6 25
Due treasurer on last settlement,	30 78¾
George Blymire salary as Treasurer,	40 00
William Moorhead part of check,	64 39
Uncurrent Money,	10 00
Auditors' & clerks' salary	20 00
Commissions allowed collectors,	193 99¾
Exoneration allowed collectors,	220 90½
Amt. of interest on sundry checks,	161 67
Amt.	$4128 18

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1859, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, for	1854	$38 61
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	102 15
George Long,	1856	8 19½
Josiah Bruner	do	42 47
John Dasher,	do	82 07
Simon Beard,	do	156 49
John Furry,	do	5 92
Samuel James,	1857	21 19
Henry Rose,	do	46 95
Noah Tipton,	do	14 55
Philip Cuppett,	do	85 12
James Smith,	do	145 97
Simon Beard,	do	241 05
Henry S Fluck,	do	30 55
Daniel J Shuck,	1858	48 87
Jacob Reighart,	do	114 18
Lemuel Evans,	do	89 36
John Shoemaker,	do	47 19
John Morgan,	do	71 43
John E Miller,	do	55 97
Solomon Steel,	do	75 44
Henry Horn,	do	25 07
Michael Bone,	do	45 46
Wm Carnell,	do	79 90
Anthony Smith,	do	101 42
Christian Felton,	do	38 95
Thomas Ritchey,	do	52 61
Emanuel Statler,	do	5 59
John Smouse,	do	29 19
Wm Kirk,	do	118 71
Isaac Pressell,	do	54 21
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	250 84
John B Fluck,	do	51 16
John King, judgment,	1853	80 69
John Hill, do	1854	16 68
Amount,		$2579 60½

We undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of 63 70¾

Witness our hand and seal this 4th day of January, A. D. 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK, [L. S.]
JOHN W. CRISMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. DEVORE. [L. S.]

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

ALL persons having BOOKS issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the Bedford Railroad, with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the secretary of the company, as it is desirable to issue new books directly from the organized Board.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Sec'ty.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE subscribers of Stock, to the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board now duly organized, they are required to pay to the *Treasurer* of the Company on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the Capital Stock* subscribed by them, being $4,16⅔ per share. By order of the Board. JOHN P. REED,

Feb. 25, 1859. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

CANCER CURED.

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumers, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,

(*Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.*)

No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumers, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.-3m

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:

TWELVE PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC FOR TEN CENTS.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrills, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for Voice and Piano by the best American and European Composers; printed on full-sized music paper, adapted to every grade of performer.

The same quantity of music, procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to 'OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,' will secure new and fashionable music worth at least TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and entirely sufficient for the home circle.

PRICE TEN CENTS, WEEKLY.

Yearly, $5; Half Yearly, $2,50; Quarterly, $1,25 cents. The Volume commenced on the 1st December, 1858.

C. B SEYMOUR & CO., PROPRIETORS,
13, Frankfort street, NEW YORK.

March 4, 1859.-1m

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted to me on account, note or otherwise, do not make immediate payment, that their accounts, &c., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection after the 15th day of March, 1859. This is positively the last notice.

Feb. 25, 1859. G. W. RUPP.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrences of bilious attacks, while it relie

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historics geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the whe l Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING hereto fore occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter :	
Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Feb. 18, 1859. Principal.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11, 1859.–6 mo.

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, on the will of Samuel Brown dec'd; that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY BROWN,

Feb. 18, 1859. Executrix.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR
EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Ralnsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broad-top coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pec, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 25, 1859.–tf.

NO! FOR BARGAINS'
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome article are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets' Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens, Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec. 24, 1858.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.–h SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a Large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shinghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full crown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,
HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note*.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult, diseases must be treated upon analytical principles which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

LOOK OUT!
NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash or produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music aged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

AT the Election held by Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road Company, on the 7th day of March, 1859, Emanual Statler of Schellsburg was elected President, John Sill. A. E. Schell, of Schellsburg, Sam'l Statler, and Hon. Michael Zimmerman, of Somerset County, Managers, and Peter Schell, Secretary and Treasurer, who passed the following resolution and ordered the same to be published.

Resolved, That hereafter, no person is allowed to quarry and take away any stone from the lime stone quarry on Gravel Hill at Bedford, belonging to the said company, without permission from the board of managers, and that John P. Reed, Esq., our Attorney, is hereby authorized and required to see that this Resolution is adhered to.

And that the following section of an Act of Assembly passed the 19th day of April, 1850, be published as a caution for persons who make a practice of rushing through toll gates without stopping to pay the toll, found in pamphlet law, page 519, 1850.

SECTION 30. If any person shall pass through any toll gate with any animal, vehicle or vehicles, for which toll is demanded without paying such toll, it shall be lawful for the turnpike road company entitled to demand such toll. Notwithstanding that such toll gate may not have been closed, when such person or persons passed by, and through the same, to sue for and recover the same before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this commonwealth, with costs of suit, and in every such suit, the collector of tolls shall be a competent witness for the Plaintiff. Provided, that suit shall be brought within thirty days from the time such person shall have so passed through said toll gate without paying the toll aforesaid. EMANUEL STATLER,

Attest, PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty. President.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of a half per cent. was declared by the board of managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, on the seventh day of March, 1859, on all the stock of the said Company, and will be paid by the Treasurer of the Company on demand, at his office in Schellsburg, and by Hon. Michael Zimmerman in Somerset County. PETER SCHELL,

March 18, 1859. Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on

THURSDAY, the 7th of APRIL next,

at the late residence of said dec'd, the House and Lot of ground occupied by him in said Borough, being Lot No. 194, in the plan of the Town, adjoining the School House Lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, jr. on the West, the Raystown Branch, on the North, and west Pitt street on the South; containing 60 feet front on Pitt street and running back to said Raystown branch, and having thereon erected a one Story log and weather boarded dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, the out-lots of said decedent, numbered 49 and 50 in the manor of Bedford, situate about 1½ miles from town, on the west side of the Road leading into the "German corner" adjoining each other, and lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, John Sprout, (late Wm. Maiken) John Bridaham and others, and containing about 19 acres and 57 perches.

TERMS.

One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment notes, or notes and mortgage at the option of the subscriber. Possession given as soon as the terms are complied with.

JOSEPH CLAAR.

March 11, 1859. Ex'or.

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hoisery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CHEAP CASH
AND
PRODUCE STORE!
Great inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes*, &c., &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call,

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.

March 4, 1859.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College,
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS,

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

CASH BUYERS
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of **BOOTS and SHOES,** Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.–3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856–tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pin Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTIST.
G. NICKOK.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in Dentistry in a neat manner. Teeth filled, pivoted, regulated, &c., and all work inserted, from one to an entire set.

Chloroform administered, and all operations performed.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on West Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.